

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT INSURERS

BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TASK FORCE TO STREAMLINE & SIMPLIFY INSURANCE REGULATION

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The National Association of Independent Insurers (NAII) is a non-profit

trade group representing the interests of more than 700 property-casualty insurance

companies in the United States. NAII's member companies write 34 percent of the

total property/casualty insurance in the country and 44 percent of the personal lines

insurance.

NAII is a cross section of the industry. Every type of company (stock,

mutual, reciprocal, and Lloyd's) and every type of marketing system (direct writer,

agency, mail order, independent contractor and telemarketing) is represented.

NAII is a state-authorized statistical reporting agency. It collects information on

the losses and costs from members and other companies, analyzes and distributes it

to the industry, state insurance departments and other government agencies, acting

as a key resource to state insurance departments, legislators, and the news media.

Founded in 1945, NAII has a staff of 180 including attorneys, insurance

experts, legislative and regulatory analysts, statisticians and researchers.

primary purpose of NAII is to provide objective data and expertise to regulators,

legislators, and agencies of the state and federal branches.

NAII has its national headquarters in Des Plaines, Illinois, outside of

Chicago, and branch offices in Washington, Atlanta, Sacramento, Seattle and

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Austin, Texas. NAII members write almost \$98 billion in annual premiums in the United States.

We want to commend the members of NCSL for convening this executive committee task force to streamline and simplify insurance regulation. However, we are disappointed that the focus of the Task Force at this June meeting is primarily on the NAIC's Interstate Insurance Compact for Annuities, Life & Disability Income Products. We believe that time could be better spent on analyzing current statutory structure and current regulatory culture of state insurance regulation. We believe that those discussions would be more fruitful than imposing a new level of bureaucracy in insurance regulation.

We agree that the Interstate Insurance Compact for Annuities, Life & Disability Income Products proposed by the NAIC is a worthwhile initiative. However, we are skeptical that state legislatures and state insurance regulators will be willing to cede authority in the form of an interstate compact. In the context of the discussions at the NAIC, the interstate compact is a concept to be praised. However, selling the idea to the state legislatures will likely be quite a different story.

Further, we do not believe that it will cure the threat of federal regulation.

We do not believe that the proposals by other national insurance trade associations

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will be taken off the table if the interstate compact becomes a reality. In fact, in a

recent news article, while the NAIC says that the interstate compact will remove

the need for insurers to seek an optional federal charter, the ACLI declines to say

whether successful implementation of the compact would eliminate one of the

reasons for pursuing an optional federal charter. This verifies the notion that the

threat of federal regulation will still loom unless there are meaningful reforms to

all lines of business.

NAII articulated to this group in October, 2001 and to the AFI Commerce

and Communication Committee in August 2001, that meaningful regulatory

modernization efforts are needed to thwart the threat of federal regulation. And

again, we would like to say to this task force that we believe that the NCOIL

Property/Casualty Insurance Modernization Act embraces the rate and form filing

reforms needed in the states to thwart federal regulation. We do understand that it

would be very rare indeed for the NCSL to adopt an NCOIL model statute in

whole. In the alternative, we suggest that the task force consider a strong

statement in support of the concepts embraced by the personal lines portions of the

NCOIL Property/Casualty Insurance Modernization Act. It relies upon

competition among insurers to determine insurance rates. It also provides for

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regulatory intervention and consumer protections if a market is considered not to

be competitive. The model laws strikes a reasonable balance by providing a

competitive (use-and-file) system, but with appropriate consumer safeguards such

as additional authority for the insurance regulator upon a finding that a particular

insurance market is not competitive.

NAII is here today to offer any assistance needed by this task force and its

staff in drafting a resolution or statement in support of the concepts found in the

NCOIL Model law. We are offering to share the expertise of our staff that

includes attorneys, insurance line experts, legislative and regulatory analysts,

statisticians and researchers.

Professor Scott Harrington will speak at the NCSL Annual Meeting in

Denver this July. His presentation will be enlightening for those who come to hear

it. In one of his papers he wrote:

"The persistence of prior approval rate regulation in some lines and states has weakened traditional support for state insurance regulation.

The future of state regulation could depend on whether remaining regulatory impediments to competitive pricing and underwriting can be substantially eliminated without fundamental changes in the

structure of regulation."

There is clear academic evidence in support of the value and importance of

personal lines modernization for consumers, especially in terms of marketplace

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stability, lower residual market populations, enhanced availability, and more accurate cost-based pricing.

Personal lines insurance remains one of the most regulated markets in the United States. Regulation of personal lines insurance products must be modernized to embrace the benefits of competition, albeit with balanced consumer protections, if state regulation of the business of insurance is indeed going to survive and thrive. The concepts in the NCOIL model as it pertains to personal lines strikes the appropriate balance. The NAIC and many state legislatures have already recognized the benefits of competition for commercial insureds. The time has come and we do indeed hope that this task force will make the same conclusion as Professor Harrington, NCOIL, ALEC and NAII's 700 member companies when it makes recommendations to the NCSL Executive Committee.

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